Supplemental Digital Content 4. Associations of the two physical activity metrics* with markers of bone health with non-wear during the night imputed as zeros for both intensity gradient and average acceleration (wave 9, $\mathrm{N}=220$ )

|  | Model 1 |  | Model 2 |  | Model 3 |  | Result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Coefficient | 95\% CI | Coefficient | 95\% Cl | Coefficient | 95\% CI |  |
| Hip aBMD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average acceleration (mg) | 0.005 | 0.001, 0.010 | 0.005 | 0.001, 0.010 | 0.003 | -0.002, 0.009 |  |
| a Intensity gradient | 0.120 | 0.044, 0.196 | 0.128 | 0.053, 0.203 | 0.106 | 0.018, 0.194 | Independent effect of intensity |
| Average acceleration X intensity gradient |  |  |  |  | -0.007 | -0.024, 0.010 |  |
| Total Body BMC (minus head) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average acceleration (mg) | 13.528 | 3.897, 23.159 | 14.683 | 7.190, 22.175 | 11.426 | 1.980, 20.872 | Independent effect of volume |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Intensity gradient | 218.338 | 39.374, 397.300 | 256.107 | 126.277, 385.937 | 166.403 | 12.034, 320.772 | Independent effect of intensity |
| Average acceleration X intensity gradient |  |  |  |  | -10.692 | -36.702, 15.317 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Spine aBMD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males ( $\mathrm{N}=96$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average acceleration (mg) | 0.009 | 0.004, 0.013 | 0.009 | 0.005, 0.013 | 0.007 | 0.003, 0.012 | Independent effect of volume |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Intensity gradient | 0.137 | 0.034, 0.239 | 0.153 | 0.055, 0.251 | 0.111 | 0.004, 0.218 | Independent effect of intensity |
| Average acceleration X intensity gradient |  |  |  |  | -0.006 | -0.022, 0.010 |  |
| Females ( $\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{1 2 4}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average acceleration (mg) | 0.001 | -0.004, 0.007 | 0.002 | -0.004, 0.007 | -0.001 | -0.006, 0.005 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Intensity gradient | 0.045 | -0.048, 0.138 | 0.063 | -0.036, 0.162 | 0.071 | -0.032, 0.174 |  |
| Average acceleration X intensity gradient |  |  |  |  | -0.003 | -0.026, 0.189 |  |
| Hip femoral neck cross-sectional area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average acceleration (mg) | 0.022 | 0.006, 0.039 | 0.023 | 0.007, 0.039 | 0.017 | -0.003, 0.038 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Intensity gradient | 0.410 | 0.104, 0.716 | 0.449 | 0.186, 0.712 | 0.335 | 0.004, 0.665 | Independent effect of intensity |
| Average acceleration X intensity gradient |  |  |  |  | -0.032 | -0.086, 0.023 |  |
| Hip femoral neck section modulus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average acceleration (mg) | 0.012 | 0.003, 0.025 | 0.014 | 0.004, 0.024 | 0.011 | 0.000, 0.023 | Independent effect of volume |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Intensity gradient | 0.224 | 0.021, 0.426 | 0.231 | 0.056, 0.406 | 0.139 | -0.064, 0.343 |  |
| Average acceleration X intensity gradient |  |  |  |  | -0.009 | -0.046, 0.027 |  |

*Activity metrics (average of waves 6-9): Intensity gradient and average acceleration (both calculated with imputing of zeros for non-wear during the night)
${ }^{\text {a }}$ Intensity gradient: Gradient of the regression line from log-log plot of intensity $(x)$ and minutes accumulated ( $y$ ).
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Analyses run separately by sex due to a significant sex X activity interaction term. For the sex-specific analyses only, consistently non-significant co-variates (height and age) were dropped.
Model 1 adjusted for sex and mass only. Model 2 adjusted for sex, age, height, mass, years from PHV (all from wave 9), the proportion of the 24 h cycle the monitor was worn and mean age for physical activity measures. Model 3 further adjusted for alternate activity metric and the product term (average acceleration X intensity gradient) was entered to investigate interactive effects
$95 \% \mathrm{Cl}=95 \%$ confidence interval
Scores were centered before entry into the analysis. Physical activity interaction terms were calculated from the centered scores.
Significant associations are denoted in bold.

